

### REMARKS

This application has been carefully reviewed in light of the Office Action dated June 3, 2008. Claims 1 to 3, 5, 13, 14 and 36 are pending in the application. Claims 1 and 36 are in independent form. Reconsideration and further examination are respectfully requested.

In the Office Action, Claims 1 to 3, 13 and 36 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over U.S. Patent No. 5,995,400 (Park); Claim 5 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Park in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,616,968 (Fujii); and Claims 5 and 14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Park in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,448,489 (Kimura). These rejections are respectfully traversed.

Independent Claim 1 generally concerns a power converting apparatus which is connected to an electric power system. The apparatus includes a converting circuit, arranged to convert direct current power to alternating current power, and a transforming circuit, arranged to transform voltage outputted from the converting circuit. The apparatus further includes a switch, arranged to make/break connection between the transforming circuit and the electric power system. In addition, the apparatus includes a controller, arranged to control operation of the converting circuit and transforming circuit, and to control connection of the switch, based on a line voltage of the electric power system and a connection state between the apparatus and the electric power system.

Thus, among its many features, Claim 1 provides for a switch, arranged to make/break connection between the transforming circuit and the electric power system. The applied references of Park, Fujii and Kimura are not seen to disclose or suggest at least this feature.

As understood by Applicants, Park discloses a system in which a 120 V coil 228 is passed through an EMI filter 236, then to a output power distribution module 144, where it is delivered to a load 212 through a relay. See Park, column 7, lines 41 to 45. A processor 220 includes buck/boost relay drivers and output relay drivers. See Park, column 7, lines 63 to 64. Processor 220 controls relays in output module 144 to direct power to loads 212 as requested. See Park, column 8, lines 2 to 3. Processor 220 can control boost/buck relays 232 to compensate an output voltage. See Park, column 8, lines 11 to 12. Power is supplied to loads 212 through relays. See Park, column 8, lines 51 to 52. In the event of output circuitry failure, power can be bypassed around the active electronics via the static bypass switch 250. See Park, Figure 29; and column 8, lines 55 to 57. A processor 221 includes output relay drivers. See Park, Figure 29; and column 8, line 65.

As such, the relays in Park are seen to establish connection between UPS 200 and loads 212. Further, switch 250 in Park is seen to establish connection between source of input power 210 and loads 212. However, Park is not seen to disclose or suggest a switch arranged to make/break connection between transformer 228 and source of input power 210.

Accordingly, Park is not seen to disclose or suggest a switch, arranged to make/break connection between an transforming circuit and an electric power system.

In addition, Fujii and Kimura have been reviewed and are not seen to compensate fo the deficiencies of Park. In particular, Fujii and Kimura are not seen to disclose or suggest a switch, arranged to make/break connection between an transforming circuit and an electric power system.

Claim 1 is therefore believed to be allowable over the applied references.

Independent Claim 36 generally concerns a control method of a power converting apparatus, which is connected to an electric power system, having a converting circuit arranged to convert direct current power to alternating current power, a transforming circuit arranged to transform voltage outputted from the converting circuit, and a switch arranged to make/break connection between the transforming circuit and the electric power system. The method includes the steps of discriminating a line voltage of the electric power system and a connection state between the converting apparatus and the electric power system, and controlling operation of the converting circuit and the transforming circuit, and controlling connection of the switch, based on the discriminated line voltage and connection state.

Thus, among its many features, Claim 36 provides for a switch arranged to make/break connection between the transforming circuit and the electric power system. The applied references of Park, Fujii and Kimura are not seen to disclose or suggest at least this feature, for reasons similar to those discussed above.

Claim 36 is therefore believed to be allowable over the applied references.

The other claims in the application are each dependent from the independent claims and are believed to be allowable over the applied references for at least the same reasons. Because each dependent claim is deemed to define an additional aspect of the invention, however, the individual consideration of each on its own merits is respectfully requested.

No other matters being raised, it is believed that the entire application is fully in condition for allowance, and such action is courteously solicited.

Applicants' undersigned attorney may be reached in our Costa Mesa, California office at (714) 540-8700. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our below-listed address.

Respectfully submitted,

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